

Appendix B. Definitions and Explanations

Population coverage. The figures shown are for the civilian noninstitutional population.

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence. The population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Central cities. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. If only one central city is designated, then it must have 50,000 inhabitants or more. The area title may include, in addition to the largest city, up to two city names on the basis and in the order of the following criteria: (1) The additional city has at least 250,000 inhabitants or (2) the additional city has a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000. An exception occurs where two cities have contiguous boundaries and constitute, for economic and social purposes, a single community of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: White, Black, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except White and Black.

Spanish origin. Information on origin or descent was obtained by asking "What is (this person's) origin or descent?" Responses generally refer to a person's perceived national or ethnic lineage and do not necessarily indicate the country of birth of himself or his parents. The category Spanish origin

includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

School enrollment. The school enrollment statistics from the current surveys are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person was enrolled in school. Enumerators were instructed to count as enrolled anyone who had been enrolled at any time during the current term or school year in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in the regular school system. Such schools include nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis and during the day or night. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Children enrolled in nursery schools and kindergarten are included in the enrollment figures for "regular" schools, and are also shown separately.

"Special" schools are those which are not in the regular school system, such as trade schools or business colleges. Persons attending "special" schools are not included in the enrollment figures.

Persons enrolled in classes which do not require physical presence in school, such as correspondence courses or other courses of independent study, and in training courses given directly on the job, are also excluded from the count of those enrolled in school, unless such courses are being counted for credit at a "regular" school.

Vocational school enrollment refers to students who were enrolled in classes during October 1978 to take training for occupational purposes, such as in business, vocational, trade, or correspondence schools. They were not attending schools which were part of the regular school system.

College enrollment. The college enrollment statistics are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person was attending or enrolled in college. Enumerators were instructed to count as enrolled anyone who had been enrolled at any time during the current term or school year, except those who have left for the remainder of the term. Thus, regular college enrollment includes those persons attending a 4-year or 2-year college, university or professional school (such as medical or law school), in courses that may advance the student toward a recognized college or university degree (e.g. BA or MA). Attendance may be either full time or part time, during the day or night.

Two-year and 4-year college. Students enrolled in the first 3 years of college were asked to report whether the college in which they were enrolled was a 2-year college (junior or community college) or a 4-year college or university. Students in the fourth academic year of college or higher were assumed to be in a 4-year college or university.

Level of school. The statistics on level of school indicate the number of persons enrolled at each of five levels: Nursery, kindergarten, elementary school (first to eighth grades), high school (ninth to twelfth grades), and college or professional school. The last group includes graduate students in colleges or universities. Persons enrolled in junior high school through the eighth grade are classified as in elementary school and the other as in high school.

Nursery school. A nursery school is defined as a group or class that is organized to provide educational experiences for children during the year or years preceding kindergarten. It includes instruction as an important and integral phase of its program of child care. Private homes in which essentially custodial care is provided are not considered nursery schools. Children attending nursery school are classified as attending during either part of the day or the full day. Part-day attendance refers to those who attend either in the morning or in the afternoon, but not both. Full-day attendance refers to those who attend both in the morning and afternoon.

"Head Start." Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preschool education to young children are counted under "Nursery" or "Kindergarten" as appropriate.

Public or private school. In this report, a public school is defined as any educational institution operated by publicly elected or appointed school officials and supported by public funds. Private schools include educational institutions established and operated by religious bodies, as well as those which are under other private control. In cases where enrollment was in a school or college which was both publicly and privately controlled or supported, enrollment was counted according to whether it was primarily public or private.

Full-time and part-time attendance. College students were classified, in this report, according to whether they were attending school on a full-time or part-time basis. A student was regarded as attending college full time if he was taking 12 or more hours of classes during the average school week, and part time if he was taking less than 12 hours of classes during the average school week.

Mode of transportation. The question, "What is . . . 's means of transportation to school?", was asked of all students who lived at the address of the interview. (See item 73 of

questionnaire below.) If more than one method was used, the method used most often was chosen. If two or more methods were used equally often, then the one that used the most distance was chosen. "Walk" was chosen only for those who walked the entire distance from home to school (since everyone walks part way to their school rooms).

Distance to school. The one-way distance actually traveled to school was reported to the closest mile. Respondents were instructed not to report the direct distance if the means of transportation required a circuitous route. (See item 74 of questionnaire below.) The best estimate possible was obtained by the interviewer if the respondent was not certain of the distance.

Time of travel. The total time traveled one way between home and school was reported to the closest minute. (See item 75 of questionnaire below.) Six time intervals were included: less than 15 minutes, 15 to 29 minutes, 30 to 44 minutes, 45 to 59 minutes, 1 hour to 1 hour 29 minutes, and 1 hour 30 minutes or more.

72. While attending school does . . . live ?	
Here	<input type="radio"/> (Ask 73)
In school housing	<input type="radio"/> } (Skip to next child)
Someplace else . .	<input type="radio"/> }
73. What is . . . 's principal means of transportation to school?	
<input type="radio"/> Walks only	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/> Car, truck, van	
<input type="radio"/> School bus	
<input type="radio"/> Public bus, streetcar, train, subway or elevated	
<input type="radio"/> Taxicab	
<input type="radio"/> Bicycle	
<input type="radio"/> Motorcycle	
<input type="radio"/> Other means (Specify) _____	
74. What is the one-way distance from here to . . . 's school?	
<input type="radio"/> Less than a mile	<input type="radio"/> 5 miles
<input type="radio"/> 1 mile	<input type="radio"/> 6 to 9 miles
<input type="radio"/> 2 miles	<input type="radio"/> 10 to 14 miles
<input type="radio"/> 3 miles	<input type="radio"/> 15 to 24 miles
<input type="radio"/> 4 miles	<input type="radio"/> 25 miles or more
75. How long does it take . . . to get to school?	
Less than 15 minutes	<input type="radio"/> 1 hour to 1 hour 29 minutes
15 to 29 minutes	<input type="radio"/> 1½ hours or more
30 to 44 minutes	
45 to 59 minutes	(Go to next child)

Symbols. A dash "--" represents zero or rounds to zero, and the symbol "B" means that the base for the derived figure is less than 75,000. Three dots "..." mean not applicable, "NA" means not available, and "<" denotes less than.

Rounding of estimates. Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. With few exceptions, percentages are based on the rounded absolute numbers.